Vol. LVII.... No. 18,572.

THE HEALTH BOARD DOES NOT ANTICIPATE AN than the city of Havana."

EPIDEMIC-HOSPITAL AND DISINFECT. ING WORK UNDERTAKEN.

New-Orleans, Sept. 19.-The local fever situation has undergone little change since yesterday. At 6 o'clock to-night the record book in the goard of Health office showed a total of six new cases and one death. The official bulletin to be issued to-night will show two deaths, that of the woman Santa Graffeta, who died in the hospital hast night, not having been included in the offidal bulletin, although reported in the Associated

Press dispatches. Two cases are in the extreme upper portion of the city. One is in the fourth district, in the st Claude-st, house where the original six cases were reported, and one in the Williams house, where two cases already existed. There are three cases under investigation, and the health authorities to-night still view the situation with some complacency. They do not yet anticipate an epidemic, as at their meeting last night the Board decided to abandon their nightly sessions and created Dr. Olliphant master of the campaign against the disease, with leave to solicit advice from local physicians and the municipal autiorities. The afternoon and night bulletins

will be continued. The report of Dr. Metz, the City Chemist, on the condition of the Italian quarter, moved the Board to prompt action to-day on the offer to the city of the Marine Hospital as a refuge. Dr. Mets found as many as sixty people huddled together in the Italian quarter living in filth. In one of the rooms a goat was found; it slept nightly with the family who owned it. The woman Graffeta was taken from this quarter, and the Board foilized that unless something was done at once the block in which the woman had lived was naely soon to become a plague got It was therefore decided to guard and theroughly disinfect and fumigate the entire quare, and to remove as soon as possible most of the families to the old Marine Hospital. The hundred squatters who now occupy the latter building will be assigned to quarters in one of the new schoolhouses in the vicinity, and the Marine Hospital building will be used as a refuge, until the fever is stamped out, for the families of the Italian quarter and those of the indigent sick throughout the city.

House Surgeon Bloom had a conference with President Olliphant to-day relative to establishing a place to which indigent vellow fever patients may be removed. There are usually seven hundred or eight hundred patients in the Charity Hospital, and it is considered highly dangerous to receive yellow fever patients in that institu-tion. Dr. Bloom said that the institution was ready to go to any expense to provide a sup-plementary hospital. At this conference Dr. Beard submitted an offer of the free use of the old smallbox detention camp, which is entirely disconnected from the smallpox hospital, and it seems likely that the offer will be accepted, and seems likely that the offer will be accepted, and all the yellow fever patients who for various reasons cannot be treated at home will be sent to Dr. Beard's place. There are now two pa-tients suffering with yellow fever in the Charity Hospital, and their presence, although they oc-cupy isolated apartments, is deemed a serious

menace.
At a largely attended meeting of bankers, business men, ministers and representatives of labor organizations, it was resolved to ask the Board of Health to consider the advisability of adopting next Tuesday as a general cleaning day.

Acting Mayor Brittin and President Olliphant

to-day replied to the suggestion, strongly deprecating it. They wrote that it would be inadvisable and inexpedient to determine upon a fixed day for cleaning purposes, as such a movement would cause an accumulation of fith and trash which could not be removed at once, and by stirring up miasma would further endanger the health of the city instead of improving it. It was suggested, therefore, that each individual inhabitant of the city proceed without delay to the cleaning of his own premises, to the disin-fection of his water closets, alleys, yards, etc., and the destruction of all decaying matter by

fre.
The detention camp at Fontainebleau was to-

day declared to be practically completed and to be ready for the reception of guests. A special train to-day went to Biloxi and Ocean Springs, and from there carried about Ocean Springs, and from there carried about forty people to the camp. To-morrow the camp will be thrown open to all comers. Those who are not immunes will have to stay in the camp ten days according to the Federal law, which Surgeon Murray, as the commander of the camp, is bound to enforce. There were no new cases reported at Ocean Springs up to noon, but the weather was heavy and sultry, and one of the patients was not expected to live. She is Miss Laura Atkins. Charles Zeigler, of a prominent New-Orleans family, was among those stricken Laura Atkins. Charles Zeigler, of a prominent New-Orleans family, was among those stricken yesterday at Ocean Springs, but his condition is not yet considered serious. When the fever had been declared epidemic and yellow, he shut him-self up in his home and did not come forth ex-cept to go to the detention camp as soon as it was ready. Isolation, however, did not prevent

the germs from entering his home.

The work of the New-Orleans sanitary forces continued unabated to-day, and the officers employed themselves in hunting up many old rook. cries where people are closely crowded and where they live in fiith. Many of these places were subjected to complete distriction and cleaning. The weather to-day has been warm and threat-

A SLIGHT INCREASE AT EDWARDS. NO DEATHS, HOWEVER, HAVE OCCURRED THIR-TV-SIX CASES AT BILOXI.

Vicksburg, Miss., Sept. 19.-The fever at Edwards shows but slight increase to-day, and no deaths have occurred. Dr. Purnell reported four new cases to-day. Disinfection has been begun, and bedding is being burned when it cannot be disinfected Dr. Dunn, now at Ocean Springs. has been ordered to Edwards. Dr. Geddings is expected there to-night, and also tents for the camp of refugees. The State Board tried to prevent Father Prendergast, of this city, who has never had the fever, from going to Edwards, but he considered it his duty, and the Board gave

way.

The Board has a report from Biloxi showing thirty-six cases to date, besides six suspects and twenty-seven cases of yellow fever now on hand.

No deaths are reported.

Colonel Robb, an aged planter near Edwards, is one of the cases reported yesterday.
Vicksburg is thoroughly guarded and entirely bealthy. It is estimated that perhaps 10 per cent of the population has left town.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 19 .- Dr. H. D. Geddings, the Marine Hospital Service, arrived here toon his way to Edwards to establish a camp uge. He has with him three hundred tents mattresses. Dr. Hunter, secretary of the Board of Health, will arrive here to-mor-tom Vicksburg to confer with Dr. Geddings view to establishing a base of supplies king stringent measures to stamp out the scourge.

THE DEATH RATE IN HAVANA. TELLOW PEVER THERE, THINKS INSPEC-

TOR BRUNNER. THAN THE REPORTS SHOW. ington. Sept. 19 .- In his weakly report to the ine Hospital Service Sanitary Inspector Brunat Havana, says: "For the week ended Septem there were 326 deaths, of which 15 were from fever, 29 from enteric and pernicious fevers, from dysentery and 55 from enteritis." The Inor says the decline in the number of deaths yellow fever is only apparent, many deaths that disease, he thinks, being placed under head of enteritis and enteric fever. At the time time there are not so many cases of yellow

GULDENSUPPE'S HEAD AGAIN.

THE FEVERIN NEW-ORLEANS

tain important food products, none but the favored few will be able to fain nutritious food. Even at the present time to lower class, while bread-shove the reach of the lower class, while bread-stuffs are proportionately higher. He adds:

"I have not had sufficient time to push an investigation of the number of cases of beri-beri among the Chinamen here. It is certain that no city can be a sum a more necessary to endle my allegange.

AMERICAN GOODS IN CHINA.

Washington, Sept. 19.-The United States Consul Amoy, China, says in a recent dispatch to the State Department: "The Chinese people prefer American cotton fabrics, spinnings, flour, cils, canned goods and meats, and even buy them at higher prices than other importations can be had

for. He also says: "There is a more amicable feeling existing between the natives and foreigners at Amoy and in the surrounding country than probably exists at any other port in China."

He thinks the rapid increase of trade between the United States and this part of China should command the attention of American merchants and of the United States Government.

NEW CASES IN MOBILE.

THE TOTAL NUMBER STRICKEN TWENTY-NINE, WITH THREE DEATHS.

MOST OF THE CASES SAID TO BE DOING WELL-TRAFFIC SUSPENDED IN THE CITY.

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 19 .- The official bulletin for the last twenty-four hours ending at noon today shows eleven new cases of yellow fever. There has been one death, that of Frank Donaldson, mentioned as one of the new cases in these dispatches last night. He was sixteen years of age and a paper-carrier. The total cases to date are twenty-nine; total deaths,

The president of the Board of Health to-night omments upon the day's report as follows:

"The cases reported to-day were taken, one on the 19th one on the 13th one on the 14th three on the 15th, four on the 16th and one on the 18th, so it appears that there has been but one new case in the last twenty-four hours. All the case are in one infected district, save in one locality on the Old Shell Read and in the Marine Hoson the Old Shell Read and in the Marine Pop-pital. All the cases, with one or two exceptions, are doing well." The Sunday calm was intensified to-day, all traffic being suspended and the streets being deserted, even by the usual throng of worshippers. Not only have many people but those remaining think it dent to avoid gatherings." There was a light shower about 2 o'clock, accompanied by a cool wind that was most refreshing after the intense sultriness of the last two weeks.

TRIBESMEN'S LOSSES SERIOUS.

MORE ABOUT THE SHARP FIGHT WITH THE MOMUNDS.

Bombay, Sept. 19.-The advices from the front show that the various columns are advancing against the Mahmoultis from Panjkora and Shabkadr. As yet they have met with no serious opposition, but the difficulties of transportation in a mountainous and almost pathless country are immense. Another formidable obstacle in the way of rapid movement is the lack of

The brigade of General Jeffreys has not joined in the advance. Yesterday it left camp at Anayat, with sixteen companies of infantry and four guns, in order to reattack the enemy at the village of Damodota. The enemy made a desperate resistance, but were driven out into the hills. The British demolished their towers and captured four hundred mule loads of supplies. As soon as the troops began to retire from the village the enemy reappeared in force. The retirement, however, was effected with great pre cision, the native troops behaving splendidly. Two Sikhs were killed and six wounded.

It is now known that the enemy's loss during the fight on Thursday last between the Momunds and the Second Brigade of General Sir Bindon Blood, in the valley north of Anayat, was very heavy. The tribes engaged did not press the brigade during the retirement, but fresh tribesmen appeared. Captain Ryder's company sergeant of the Guides' Corps, sergeant of the Guides Corps, who, when the Sikhs had exhausted their ammunition and were desperately cutting their way back through the enemy, dashed up the hill under a heavy fire with a supply of cartridges. He arrived just in the nick of time, as the swordsmen of the enemy were already among the Sikhs, who were abso-

were already among the Signs, who were absointely unable, after the heavy climb and the
hard fighting, to continue a successful struggle.

Lieutenant Watson was thrice wounded while
gallantly leading a handful of Huffs, who
routed a large body of the enemy that was trying to storm the village in which General Jeffreys, with guns, had taken up a position after
missing his main body in the gloom on Thursday night

It appears that the enemy lost 180 men before captured the Saragai police post. They ed alive two Sikh cooks whom they capt-while out hunting for firewood. The Queen has sent the following dispatch with reference to the reverse near Camp Anayat: "I am deeply grieved at the loss of so many brave officers and men. I carnestly desire

to be informed as to the condition of all the

wounded. The conduct of the troops was m

THE LOWER MOMUNDS SUBMIT. Peshawur, Sept. 19.-The Lower Momunds, south of here, have submitted, and have agreed to pay a heavy fine and to surrender their arms.

MORE BATTLE MONUMENTS.

HAINOIS AND OTHER STATES MARKING THE SITES OF VALOR ON THE CHAT-TANOOGA FIELD.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 19 (Special).-General Boynton, president of the Chickamauga Chattanooga Park Commission, arrived here to-day and announced that the State of plinois would begin at once the erection of two more handsome monuments, to cost \$15,000 each. One of these will be on Orchard Knob, where the large body of Illinois soldiers fought in the first day's battle on Missionary Ridge. The other will be just north of Bragg's headquarters, on Missionary Ridge. Illinots Park Commission will meet on September 7 at Springfield and let the contract for the monuments General Boynton also says the ten monuments erected by Illinois on the Trueblood place

now in position.

ie 28th and 147th Pennsylvania menuments on keet Mountain are nearly finished, and work been begun on the 6th illinois monument on Hooker battlefield. The Georgia monument, ich is being built at a cost of \$20,000, is nearing

THOMAS Q. SEABROOKE AS A FIGHTER.

HE KNOCKS DOWN THE HUSEAND OF ONE OF HIS COMPANY AT A REHEARSAL.

Philadelphia, Sept. 19 (Special).-Thomas Q. Sea brooke's latest role is that of a puglist, and his debut was eminently successful. Seabrooke and his company are presenting "Papa Gou Gou" at the Walnut Street Theatre, and in the opera he displays on several occasions a paternal affection for his daughter, Denise, which character is portrayed by Miss Mignon Curtiss. Miss Curtiss's husband, who is an actor, but not a member of the company, was among the audience last Monday night. He was very indignant when Seabrooke clasped the prima-donna in his arms. After the show he gave is vife a calling down in her dressing-room. Miss Curties was extremely nervous Tuesday night, and the stage manager, George Shaffer, learned to urtiss was the cause. That night ad-

norning he came into the theatre durbeen talking disparagingly of me," said dorooke. Turtiss's answer was inaudible to other members

the company. Have I ever insulted you?" Seabrooke asked of

wer la the military hospitals as there were two onths ago, the soldiers who are sick being cared in the horpitals elsewhere. For two weeks, accoming to the city mortality reports, no deaths to the city mortality reports, no deaths condition, he says, does not exist.

Sondition, he says, does not exist.

See normous deals rate from enteritis and dyster many condition, he says, does not exist.

Condition, he says, does not exist.

Condition, he says, does not exist and dyster many condition, he says, does not exist and dyster many condition, he says, does not exist and dyster many condition, he says, does not exist.

Curtiss regained himself and started for the comedian but was quieted by a blow from Shaffer. Miss have not yet reached high-water mark.

Curtiss is forty years old and gray. His wife is a prepossessing woman.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES.

REMAINS OF THE PLASTER CAST INCLOS-ING IT BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN

FOUND AT WOODSIDE. What may possibly be the remains of the plaster of paris cast in which the head of the murdered Turkish bath rubber William Guldensuppe was inclosed were found yesterday in a swamp pool a few hundred yards from the cottage in which it is lleged he was killed and cut to pieces by Martin Thorn. The fragments of the supposed cast are now in the keeping of Coroner Haslam, of Newtown, and to-day the little pool will be dragged for the remains of the head, which the Coroner thinks may be resting in the mud at the bottom. With the fragments of plaster were found a pair of stained overalls and a piece of carpet. This carpet, people living near assert, lay for some time in the yard of the cottage around which the murder mystery revolves.

The plaster fragments seem to show impressions of a nose and an ear. To the top of one fragment there are some light-colored hairs attached. There are six pieces of plaster, and all appear to be parts of a whole cast. The largest piece is that which bears the impress of the nose. The pieces were found wrapped in the overalls, and partly adhered to the cloth. The find was made by Lizzie Nun-heimer, seven years oil. She lives with her mother a short distance from the cottage in which Guldensuppe is believed to have been killed. The child

suppe is believed to have been killed. The child saw the bundle several days ago, and yesterday told her mother what it contained. The discovery has created a sensation in Woodside, and there are many theories as to the ways in which the bail incosing the head might have been broken. One is that the plaster may not have been entirely dry in some places and so absorbed the water. It may be added that there is also a strong probability that some person desiring to create a sensation placed the pieces of plaster where they were found. The Coroner, however, considers the discovery of sufficient importance to warrant a careful investigation.

Last night a force of ten men began to drag the pool with rakes and hoes, in an endeavor to find the nead and other pieces of the plaster. Coroner Haslam wearent in the sense of the plaster.

WON'T TELL WHY HE CUT HIMSELF.

MYSTERY ABOUT THE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A SPANISH STEAMSHIP SURGEON.

Dr. José Ruiz Munoz, the surgeon of the Spanish teamship Santo Domingo, who attempted suicide arly yesterday morning on board ship by slashing dinself with a razor, was removed from the Hud-on Street Hospital, where he was first taken, to Relievue Hospital, and is now in the prison ward of that institution. Notwithstanding the repeated ttempts that were made all day yesterday to hav im disclose the reasons for his endeavor to end his life. Dr. Munoz maintained a stolid silence. His taciturnity could not be broken by any induce-ment. Spaniarus of all grades and conditions called to see him and spoke to him in his native tongue, ut he would say nothing.

Last evening Thomas Baldasano, the son of the Spanish Consul-General, whose headquarters are at No. 86 West Ninety-seventh-st., called at the hospital and had a long talk with Dr. Munoz. would discuss every topic under the sun with Mr. Haldasano but the motives that prompted him to slash himself with a razor. Manoz told Mr. Balda-sano that if he went home and sent his father, the 'onsul-General, to the hospital he (Munoz) would divuige everything. The man said this with so much earnestness and sincerity that Mr. Baldasano said that he would immediately go in quest of his father and send him to the hospital.

father and send him to the hospital. He cannot account for the queer actions of Dr. Munoz, but thought the patient was perfectly sane.

Captain Azurri, the master of the Santo Domingo, said that at the dinner on Saturday night late Dr. Munoz appeared to be perfectly rational, ate with zest, and had all the indications of good health. After all hands had retired and there was no one on deck except the night watch and the customs man, Dr. Munoz suddenly appeared on deck in his nightclothes, talking incoherently and netting wildly. The espitaln was called to the deck and saw that the doctor's nightclothes were red with blood, and that he was bleeding from several wounds. He went near him, and found him talking in a wild and disjointed manner. The captain said that he tried to pacify the man, but all his over-tures were met with failure. The doctor threatened the captain, and made all sorts of charges against everyhody.

the captain, and made all sorts of charges against everybody.

Policeman permody, of the Old Silp station, was summoned, and he went to Pier 19. East River, where the Santo Domingo is moored. The officer sent a hurry call for an ambulance to the Hudson Street Hospital, and Munox was taken there, but not before the policeman and several sailors had a tussle with him. The doctor has a large slash on his right breast under the nipple, another deep slash on his left side and a slash on his left hand just above the wrist. All of the wounds are deep but not dankerous. Dr. Munox is forty-two years old. Captain Azurri says that he is married, and his home is on one of the Spanish Islands.

A CHURCH TRUSTEE EXPELLED.

SCANDAL REVEALED BY A WOMAN'S ATTEMPT TO SHOOT HIM CAUSES HIS DISGRACE.

George B. Moore, a member of the Board of True ees of the First Baptist Church, at the Be and West Seventy-minth-st., has been expelled from its office on account of the scandal arising from the stempt made by Mrs. Julia McGraw to shoot him. The shooting occurred in Moore's real estate offic

t No. 26 East Porty-second-st, on August Bl. The trustees of the church, it is said, were at first The trustees of the church, it is said, were at first of the opinion that no action should be taken on the revelations arising out of the occurrence until the return of the Rev. I. M. Italdeman, the pastor of the church, who is now in Europe. It was afterward thought, however, that blame would attach to the church if Moore, who is also a teacher in the Sunday-school, was not immediately expelled.

The trustees have attempted to keep the expulsion secret, and no information could be obtained from inem vesteday, although the truth of the report was tacility admitted. Moore's dismissai from church membersain will probably not be considered until the return of the pastor. Mrs. McGraw accused Moore of deserting her after having lived with her for thirteen years.

FORESTRY EXPERTS IN CHATTANOOGA.

ON THE WAY TO THEIR ANNUAL MEETING IN NASHVILLE.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 19 (Special).—A party omposed of members of the American Forestry composed of memoris of the American Potenty Association are being entertained in this city. They arrived here this morning from Biltmore, the estate of George Vanderbilt. Among those in the party are J. W. French, of Boston, vice-president association: W. B. Delascas, of Boston: E. B. Haskell, M. Burns, of Herkimer, N. Horace Lee, of New-York, G. B. Sudworth, of Washington, Chief of the United States Forestry Bureau; W. W. Ashe, of the North Carolina For-Bureau; W. W. Ashe, of the North Carolina estry Commission; Charles E. Oake, presider the Maine Forestry Association, and Georg Writlesby, secretary of the American Forestry cociation. The visitors are viewing the bandeds. They will start for Nashville to-morafternoon, and the annual meeting of the associon will be held there on Tuesday.

APACHE KID REPORTED TO BE DEAD.

THE STORY COMES FROM A SHEEPHERDER IN MEXICO WHO KNEW THE KID WHEN A

PRISONER AT ALCATRAZ. Pomona, Cal., Sept. 19 (Special).-Unless Philippe Aguilar, who is visiting relatives in Pomona Valley, is far away from his reckoning, Apache Kid has been gathered to his redskinned fathers, the time of his death being the latter part of last July. Aguilar, who is a sheepherder for a Mexican company and has been in Sonora, Mexico, for half a dozen years, knew Apache Kid when the renegade

was a prisoner in Alcatraz. Las; spring, so Aguilar says, he was secretly informed by his assistant, Avaqui, an Indian herder, disease at the Yaqui settlement among the mountains in Sonora. He was sceptical until his work took him over that way several weeks later. he saw Apache Kid, pale, thin and weak with dishe saw Apache Kid, pale, thin and weak with dis-case. He had two or three brief chats with the Kid at that time, but never betrayed that he had the least idea who the Kid was. Early last Au-gust, Aguilar says, he was told that Apache Kid had died shortly before. He says, also, that all the Yaquis down there now say that the Kid is dead, and none who know the sources of information doubt the reports of the death of the ruthless purderes.

BODY FOUND IN NIAGARA'S WHIRLPOOL. Niagaca Falls, N. Y., Sept. 19.-The badly decomposed body of a man, supposed to be that of Web-ber, who went over the falls in a rowboat with two companions four weeks ago, was taken out of the whirlpool this afternoon. On the left arm of the body was tattooed a letter "R" and a heart.

STRONG'S ADVICE TO LOW.

URGING THAT THE CITIZENS UNION BE MORE CONCILIATORY.

POINTED OUT THE ABSOLUTE NECESSITY OF REPUBLICAN SUPPORT-MR QUIGG ONCE MORE SAYT IT'S ALL SETTLED THAT

OLCOTT WILL BE NAMED FOR MAYOR BY THE ORGANIZATION.

Mayor Strong declared in an interview printed vesterday that if a more conciliatory course were pursued by the directors of the Citi-Union the anti-Tammany voters of the greater city might yet act in harmony. There is good authority for saying that Seth Low and Mayor Strong met in conference one evening last week, and that the Mayor urged this view of the situation upon Mr. Low. The latter had asked the Mayor to go up to his apartments in the Plaza and talk over the prospects of the campaign. Mayor Strong replied, it is said, that he was not feeling as well as he might, and hoped that Mr. Low would find it convenient to visit the Mayor. So Mr. Low went to call on His Honor.

The interview is reported to have been extremely cordial and pleasant. Mr. Low spoke of his ideas of municipal government and the reforms he stood for, and the Mayor agreed with him and praised his ambitions.

But the Mayor of New-York, if he is correctly reported, urged Mr. Low to consider the primary necessity of securing an election before considering seriously the reforms which he was so desirous of starting. The absolute impossibility of beating the Tammany ticket without thorough, complete and perfect union of the supporters of honest municipal government was pointed out in the Mayor's terse and forcible way. "Unless you secure the support of the Republicans of this city, Mr. Low," the Mayor is quoted as saying, "you will conduct a fruitless campaign. You are heading a popular is well as a righteous cause, but the votes of all the opponents of bad government are neces. sary to elect you. Your young men must take a more conciliatory course toward the party which must furnish you with most of your strength; otherwise I can see nothing but defeat before us."

Mr. Low departed, thanking the Mayor for his frank counsel, and, according to the details of the story, promising to consider the advice carefully with his supporters of the Union. Mr. Low is believed to have great influence with his friends, the directors of the Citizens Union. What results are to follow will probably be

CALLERS ON MR. PLATT.

Senator Platt had a number of callers at Manhattan Beach vesterday, among them Chalrman Hackett, Congressman Charles G. Bennett, of Brooklyn; W. A. Sutherland, of Rochester; C. C. Shayne, of this city, Charles A. Ball, of Allegary County: Assemblyman Jeremiah J. Sullivan, of the Xth Assembly District, and a number of local leaders. The talk of the Senator and his friends was mainly adulatory of the doings of the Republican State Committee on Saturday. That a straight Republican ticket for Greater New-York had been decided upon was the general sentiment of the gathering, and it was too late, apparently, to change the arrange-

Congressman Quigg, president of the Repub mmittee, was seen at his home ir the Hotel Manhattan, in West Forty-secondst., last evening. In answer to a question as to the irrevocability of a straight Republican ticket notion Mr. Onigg repeated his assertion that such a ticket was as certain and sure as anything not absolutely accomplished.

"Will District-Attorney Olcott be the candidate for Mayor?"

"Yes: it is fully settled and determined that Mr. Olcott will be the candidate for Mayor, was the reply. "I do not think that any other name except Mr. Olcott's will be presented to the Republican City Convention, if Mr. Low's name should be placed before the convention, he would not receive over fifty votes."

These votes for Mr. Low, Mr. Quigg explained, would come from Brooklyn if anywhere, but before the conversation was ended word was brought to the Congressman that Jacob Worth had abandoned his support of Mr. Low, only asking for the nomination of the Worth slate for county offices in Kings. If this news proved true, Mr. Quigg would modify his estimate of the vote Mr. Low might get. In that event, Mr. Low's name might not be mentioned for nomina-

THE REST OF THE TICKET.

Mr. Quigg also said in reply to questions that no nominations for the other places on the city ticket or for any of the county offices had been agreed upon. The New-York district leaders at the conference of caucus members held on Wednesday evening at county headquarters, No. I Madison-ave., were asked to inquire as to the sentiment in their respective districts regarding candidates for the places of Sheriff, District-Attorney, County Clerk, Register, etc., and their reports might be looked for at a coming conference, but so far absolutely no selections had been made, and none would be made until the feeling of the Republican constituency throughout the

city was fully known. It was learned yesterday that so far as the andidates for Controller and President of the Municipal Council on the city ticket are concerned these places have been intrusted by the New-York district leaders to President Quigg to fill. Mr. Quigg, it was said, would consuit with the Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond Republican lenders and with Schator Platt before deciding upon the names.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

The Republican primaries which are to elect delegates from all the various election district associations to the Assembly and other conventions specified in the call will take place in the election districts to-night between 7 and 9 o'clock. President Quigg said that they would result in a practically complete victory for the

organization.

"Only one contest is to take place, if my information is correct," he said, "so far as an Assembly district is concerned, and that is in the XXVIIth District. In this district the organization will elect about a hundred of the one hundred and fifty delegates to be chosen. There may be some controversy in different parts of the city, but these contests will not in any way change the result." The result, Mr. Quigg predicted, would be a complete indorsement of the straight-ticket plan and a thorough repudiation of the scheme to nominate Mr. Low as the Republican candidate for Mayor.

A PILOT DIES AT HIS POST.

SUDDENLY TAKEN ILL WHILE BRINGING THE STEAMER IDAHO UP THE BAY.

Pilot J. J. Canvin, while bringing the British steamer Idaho, from London, up the night, was suddenly taken ill and died before reaching Quarantine. The pilot was taken on board the Idaho at 8:15 o'clock off Sandy Hook. He remained on the bridge until 10:15, when he comfor the pilot by Captain Harrison and his officers, but in vain. The Idaho remained at Quarantine for the night.

ENDED HIS LIFE IN A HOTEL. North Tonawanda, N. Y., Sept. 19.-H. V. Stevens, of Byron Centre, N. Y., committed suicide at a hotel here to-day by taking a dose of chloroform. Despondency is supposed to have been the cause.

THE SEALING NEGOTIATIONS.

COMMENTS OF LONDON NEWSPAPERS ON THE BLUE BOOK.

London, Sept. 20 .- "The Times" this morning says: "The statement of the American press that the State Department at Washington and the British Ambassador have received instructions to reoper negotiations for a general treaty of arbitration is at least premature. It is not improbable that the negotiations, which have never been broken off, may be resumed next month, when Sir Julian Pauncefote returns to his post, but it is difficult to see how a treaty of any practical value can be concluded so long as the Senate maintains the hostile and obstructive attitude it displayed when it last discussed

"Sir Julian Pauncefote will return to his post in time for the conference of the special Behring Sea Commissioners, to be held at the end of October or the beginning of November. Professor Darcy Thompson is now en route for home and will start for Washington next month."

Commenting on the communication from the colonial Office to the Foreign Office in reference to the dispatch of Secretary Sherman to Ambassa-"The Standard" says

The correspondence shows that the British Government has a perfect answer to the complaints of the Government at Washington, and the careful reader can easily discover in Mr. Chamber-laia's exposition the basis of a serious indictment against the United States, not only on account of its high-handed and quite unwarrantable treatment of British sealers, but also on account of its obvi-cus desire to compass the destruction of a British stry and to overturn the Paris Award.

"Whether, in these circumstances, it was wise to agree to a conference time will show. Possibly ome good will come of a frieadly consultation. In the mean time the McKinley Administration will perhaps cultivate a more conciliatory tone in its communications with European States.

"The Daily News," dealing with the Bluebook. We receive the gift of the Bluebook with some misgiving and with the suspicion that its some misgiving and with the suspicion that its contents are highly provocative. Mr. Chamberlain in writing his reply to Mr. Sherman's dispatch has not been restrained by any of those considerations of diplomatic courtesy which Mr. Sherman has been so freely censured for neglecting. Why has the present moment been chosen for the publication of stinging recriminations and rankling imputations of had faith? The present exhibition of indignation is either too late or too soon, or there is some contemplated hitch in the negotiations requiring a revival of heated controversy, just when we all thought the combatants were cooling down."

we all thought the combatants were cooling down."
There is no other sign of hitch, and we do not believe there is a hitch. Either the dispatches of Mr. Chamberlain have been allowed to come our inadvertently simply because the printer was readying which case a blunder has been committed almost as serious as the publication of Mr. Sherman's dispatch in July—or there has been a foolish desire to gratify personal vanity or to show the Canadians that they had a valiant defender, in which case the blunder has nearly attained the proportions of a crime, for it would be a crime to imperil a friendly negotiation at the moment when a settlement was almost in view."

CLOSE CALL FOR A POLICEMAN.

HIS OWN REVOLVER TURNED AGAINST HIM BY A NEGRO, BUT IT HELD BLANK CARTRIDGES.

Mack Westfield, a negro of gigantic stature, was arraigned before Magistrate Simms in the Harlem Police Court yesterday on a charge of felonious assault upon Policeman Cornelius Maher, of the One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st. station. Westfield lives in One-hundred-and-twenty-first-st. near First-ave. Policeman Maher went to "Nigger Row," as it is called, yesterday morning to quell a fight arising out of a crap game between some negroes. He was immediately set upon by the gang, headed by Westfield.

The policeman is a small man, and Westfield knocked him down and kicked him in the face and groin. Maher fought as best he could from beeath the pile of negroes who had jumped on him. He finally managed to draw his revolver. But as did so Westfield grabbed the weapon, and turning the muzzle upon Maher's breast, pulled the trigger twice. The only thing that saved the policeman's life was the fact that before leaving the station he had drawn two bullet cartridges from his revolver to supply a brother policeman and had re-placed them with two blank cartridges. The cylinder of the weapon being just right, the negro snapped these blank cartridges when he pulled the

rigger.
J. W. Nugent and Mrs. Nugent of No. 72 East
pre-hundred-and-thirty-first-st., witnessed the as-One-hundred-and-thitty-first-St. with a sault upon Maher, and on hearing the pistol shots Mr. Nugent informed Policemen McGrath and Kuehn. They went to Maher's assistance. His failure to die from the two pistol shots fired had so astonished the negroes that he had managed to raise himself to his knees. When his contrades arrived he was fighting desperately, using a pair of handconfs as weapons. The policemen frew their revolvers and charged upon the group. Westfield again knocked Maher down, and then attemmed to escape by running down an alley into a year tenementshouse. Maher, although dazed from his beating, ran after him and again closed on him. Westfield was finally subdued and taken to the station. The other negroes escaped through the numerous passages and alleys in the neighborhood. In court yesterday Westfield was held in \$1.000 hall for trial. aring the pistol shots cemen McGrath and s assistance. His fall-shots fired had so as-

HYPNOTISM IN PEEKSKILL.

YOUNG BOYS THE VICTIMS OF AMATEUR OPERATORS-ONE HAD A TOOTH PULLED WHILE UNDER

THE SPELL Peekskill is becoming alarmed over the actions of number of amateur hypnotists. Several unpleasant occurrences have resulted, and it is feared that some serious harm may be caused if a check

is not placed upon the youthful exponents of the During the course of last winter two hypnotists exhibited at the Depew Opera House. There was much interest displayed in the matter among the young people. Some of the boys of the village attended every lecture and several persons became filled with the idea that they were possessed of the power themselves. Three young men not yet of age are said to be able to play all kinds of pranks upon their friends. They may be seen almost any day practising upon younger poys, and oftentimes upon men. Most of their victims are boys about ten or fifteen years old. Some of the boys who have been fifteen years old. Some of the boys who have been experimented upon repeatedly have become so used to the experience that they follow their masters about and beg to be placed under the speil.

For some time there has been considerable complaint by school-teachers and parents of the condition of the boys. The victim in one case was Floyd Hayes, who lives with his aunt. His mother is dead, and his father is away from the village most of the time. This boy was what was considered "an excellent subject," and was so frequently put into the hypnotic state by those having the power to do so that he wants to be "put to sleep" all the time. It is asserted by his friends that he is seldem entirely out of the power of the speilworkers.

workers, last week he ceached home with his mouth bleeding, and an examination showed that one of his teeth was missing. Further investigation showed that he had been taken to Dr. F. L. Lockwood, a local dentist, and while under the influence of one of the boss asked the doctor to extract a certain tooth. He did not feel the tooth being taken out, and did not know anything about it until he had been awakened and told what had occorded. curred.

SNATCHED A DIAMOND AND RAN.

A KANSAS BANKER ROBBED AT MADISON-AVE. AND FORTY-SECOND-ST .-- THE THIEF CHASED AND CAUGHT.

C. Clarkson Toms, a banker of Pratt County, Kan, had a valuable shirt-stud taken from him last night at Forty-second-st. and Madison-ave. Mr. Toms, who is eighty years old, with his wife reached this city last night after a visit to Augusta Ga. He was met by his daughter and his son, Dr. Frederick D. Toms, of Keyport, N. J. The party were on their way to the Manhattan Hotel when the robbery occurred. They had ridden in a Fortysecond-st. crosstown car, and Mr. Toms was getting out of the car in front of the hotel, when a ting out of the car in front of the hotel, when a man, who had also been a passenger, brushed for-ward and snatched the dlamond from the banker's shirtfront. There was a cry of "Stop, thieff" and Patrolman Carew, who was near at hand, dashed after the man, with Dr. Toms and a dozen others

Patrolman Carew, with Dr. Toms and a dozen others following.

At Flith-ave. Patrolman Carew caught a man who was running. The man said there was a mistake, but the policeman thought not, and Mr. Toms identified the prisoner as the thief who had snatched his stud. When he was searched there was no sign of the diamond. The prisoner gave the name of Joseph Wilkinson, said ... was thirty-one years old, and lived at No. 11 East One-hundred-and-fourteenth-st. He was locked up in the East Fifty-first-st, station, and this morning will be taken to Police Headquarters to see if any of the detectives there recognize him.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE REPLY TO MR. SHERMAN NO COPY OF IT SENT BY THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE TO WASHINGTON.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE'S LONG REPORT ON THE SEAL FISHERIES NOTE AND "THE LONDON TIMES'S" PUBLICATION OF IT.

Washington, Sept. 19.-The course which has been pursued by the British Foreign Office, as well as by English newspapers, in regard to Secretary Sherman's note of May 10 on the Behring Sea controversy is the subject of considerable comment here. When that portion of the note which followed a full recital of the facts in the case was published in The Tribune. a synopsis of it was telegraphed to London by the Associated Press and published in all the British newspapers. On the strength of that synopsis Secretary Sherman immediately became the object of criticism and denunciation, and the British public was considerably excited. When copies of The Tribune containing the note itself, or so much of it as was then published. reached London another outbreak of the same sort was expected, but not a single London newspaper nor (so far as persons who felt special interest in the matter could discover) any other newspaper published in the United Kingdom reproduced the Tribune publication or made any omments upon it.

Now comes the official publication of the entire correspondence by the British Foreign Office. In "The London Times," which appears to have been favored with an advance copy of the official publication, the last paragraph only of Secretary Sherman's note of May 10 is reproduced, but four columns are given to the report of the British Colonial Office on the entire note, a copy of which had been referred to it by the Foreign Office. This report is referred to as "Mr. Chamberlain's reply to Secretary Sherman's note," but a copy of it has not been transmitted by the Foreign Office to the Secretary of State, and therefore he cannot take official notice of it. This omission of the Foreign Office has excited considerable surprise ..mong officials of the State De-

artment.

If, in the course of the correspondence, the State Department should have referred to the Treasury Department for remarks, a communication from the British Foreign Office, and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury in response thereto should have been incorporated in an official publication of the entire correspond-ence by the State Department, without a copy of it having been officially transmitted by the Sec-retary of State to the British Foreign Office, so it naving been officially transmitted by the Secretary of State to the British Foreign Office, so that it could receive official notice, the British press would undoubtedly have indulged in some more severe and indignant comments on "American diplomacy," although the Secretary of State would have omitted to do only what the head of the British Foreign Office now appears to have omitted to do in this case.

the British Foreign Office now appears to have omitted to do in this case.

The officials of the State Department are not disposed to comment on the fur-seal correspondence given out by the British Foreign Office and summarized in "The London Times," further than to say that it shows that the object sought by the Government of the United States for the last three years has been attained by the agreement of Great Britain to participate in the conference to be held in October. The British Government has seen fit to limit its part in the conference to an ascertainment of the facts in dispute as to seal life. It was precisely this result which was contemplated by Secretarles Gresham and Olney when they proposed the creation of a commission of scientists to ascertain whether under the operation of the existing regulations the seals were or were not to ascertain whether under the operation of the existing regulations the seals were or were not on the road to extermination. If such a commission should report in favor of the contention of the United States, this Government did not doubt that Great Britain would consent to such modification of the regulations as would save the seals from extermination. The continued results of the British Government to consent to fusal of the British Government to consent to such a commission and conference led to the transmission to Ambassador Hay of Secretary Sherman's note of May 10, which was followed by Lord Salisbury's reply agreeing to the con-

THE DISCRIMINATING DUTY.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL M'KENNA'S OPIN-ION EXPECTED TO-MORROW.

IT WILL COVER ALL THE QUESTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN RAISED IN REGARD TO

THE MEANING OF SECTION 22. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Sept. 18 .- At the Department of Jus-

tice to-day it was said that the opinion of the Attorney-General in regard to the scope and effect of Section 22 of the Dingley law would not be that the document was still undergoing a final and horough revision, so that when completed it would cover all questions that have been raised respecting meaning, scope and effect of the section. of these questions have doubtless been found more complicated, perplexing and difficult to solve than Judge McKenna suspected when he took the subect under advisement a month ago, after hearing oral arguments and receiving the written briefs of

The utmost reticence in regard to the nature of the forthcoming opinion is observed by all the offi-cials of the Department of Justice who know anything about it, from the Attorney-General down, and therefore it would be presumptuous for anyody outside to attempt to forecast it. there are some conclusions suggested by a careful study of the subject which may turn out to be in harmony with those seached by the Attorney-General. Section 22 of the Tariff act of 1897 pro-

That a discriminating duty of 10 per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by law, shall be levied, collected and paid on all goods, wares or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, which, being the production or manufacture of any foreign country not centiquous to the United States, shall come into the United States from such contiguous eccentry, but this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, entitled at the time of such importation by treaty or convention to be entered in the ports of the United States imported in vessels of the United States, nor to such foreign products or manufactures as shall be imported from such contiguous countries in the usual vides: orted from such contiguous countries in the usual ourse of strictly retail trade.

This section, with two verbal exceptions, has formed a part of every general tariff law since 1864, and is known as Section 2,592 of the Revised Statutes. The first exception relates to the bringtries of goods, wares or merchandise which were produced in other foreign countries. Such articles ire subject to the discriminating duty of 10 per cent ad valorem, except when brought in in the usual course of strictly retail trade. This modification of the old law is entirely new legislation, and it would not be a violent assumption to say that the Attorney-General would hold that all the goods, wares and merchandice as indicated, when brought to the United States from contiguous countries, whether transported through those countries under consular seal or purchased from stocks held in those countries, would be subject to the discriminating duty imposed by Section 22 of the act ap proved July 24, 1837.

proved July 24, 1877.

The other respect in which that section differs from the act of 1864 and subsequent acts consists in the omission of the words "any act of Congress" after the words "treaty or" and the instition in their stead of the word "convention." modification was an exceedingly important one, and it doubtless raised some of the questions which the Attorney-General is finding it so difficult to solve. The act of May 24, 1828, known as Section 4,228 of the Revised Statutes, provided that:

4.228 of the Revised Statutes, provided that:

Upon satisfactory proof being given to the President by the Government of any foreign Nation that no discriminating duties of tonnage or imposts are imposed or levied in the ports of such Nation upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, or upon the produce, manufactures or merchandise imported in the same from the United States or from any foreign country, the President may issue his proclamation, declaring that the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the United States are suspended and discontinued, so far as respects the vessels of such foreign Nation, and the produce, manufactures or merchandise imported into the United States from such foreign Nation or from any other foreign country.

If the Attorney-General should hold that this sec-